

THE POST.

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BY W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



The Emigrants.

BY ALICE CAREY.

"Don't you remember how oft you have said,
Darling Coralia May,
When the Hawthorn is blossoming we shall
be wed,
And then to the prairie away!
And now all over the hills they peep,
Milkwhite out of the spray,
And sadly you turn to the past and weep,
Darling Coralia May.

"When the cricket chirped in the hickory blaze,
You cheerily sang you know—
"O for the summer summer days,
And the time when we shall go!"
The corn-blades now are unfolding bright,
While busily calls the crow;
And clovers are opening red and white,
And the time has come to go.

"To go to the cabin our love has planned,
On the prairie, green and gray,
In the blushing light of the sunset land,
Dear Coralia May.

"How happy our lives will be," you said—
"Don't you remember the day?"
"When our hands shall be, as our hearts are wed!"
Dear Coralia May.

"How sweet," you said, "when my work is o'er,
And your one yet ringing clear,
To sit and watch at the lowly door,
Of our home in the prairie, dear."
The rose is ripe by the window now,
And the cool spring flowing near;
But shadows fall on the heart and brow,
From the home we are leaving here.

An Original Story.

For the Post.

To the Editor of the Post:

DEAR SIR:

While taking an afternoon's
ride a few days since, my attention was
attracted by a small parcel carefully en-
veloped in brown paper and fastened with
red tape, which I discovered lying in the
road. I dismounted, and secured it, sup-
posing at first glance it contained law or
other papers of value—the red tape indicat-
ing as much. There was no writing
whatever upon the wrapper, however—
no sign by which its owner could be dis-
covered.

Urging my horse to a brisk canter, I
rode on, hoping I might overtake the
traveler who had been so unlucky as to lose a
piece of property which had such strong
outward marks of having once at least de-
served his care. But my quest of him was
entirely unsuccessful. Inquiry brought me
the information that a young man, ac-
counted for travelling had been seen going
at a rapid pace down the road an hour or
two before; and on my return to town I
learned that a pale, student-like gentle-
man had dined there, and left without a
word to any one.

Having no means of discovering the
owner of the package, other than by open-
ing it, I did so, and found a M. S., which,
after a great use of diligence and persev-
erance, I managed to decipher. Once
acquainted with the contents of the parcel,
I made further efforts to discover the
owner, to whose name the M. S. appeared
no clue. But he is unknown to me, and
as I have found some amusement myself
in reading the contents of the package, I
have transcribed a chapter of the story it
contained, which I transmit with this note
to you. You may perhaps think it has
merit enough to justify its being given to
the world through your columns.

If these initial pages of the Unknown's
M. S. meet with your approval, I will send
you the remainder of the story, which is
connected and evidently told by one ac-
quainted with many traits of human na-
ture.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours,
L'INCONNU.

OAKLAND.

A Story of Every Day Life.

"Je prends tout doucement les hommes comme
ils sont."

CHAPTER I.

A summer's day was about closing—
Save the monotonous hum of insect life,
nothing broke upon the stillness which
reigned supreme upon earth. All nature
seemed relaxed and enervated by the sul-
triness of the day, and to be awaiting the
approach of night to awaken from apathy
and heavy repose. But this very tran-
quillity added another charm to the many
fascinations of Oakland Valley.

Enclosed apparently on every side by
hills and thus shut out from the turbulent
world without, it lay there basking in the
rich golden rays of the full declining sun,
which, slanting over the western hills,
threw a mellow light on each object, soft-
ening asperities, and heightening beauties.
At one end of the vale, and just beneath a
high bluff whose perpendicular sides bore
the marks of many a battle with the ele-
ments, stood Oakland Homestead, a plain
brick structure, whose outward attrac-
tions, if it possessed any consisted in its
perfect simplicity and unpretending ap-
pearance. Standing in the piazza which

ran along the front of the house, and over
which a thousand creeping plants had
flung their luxuriant foliage, a landscape
was spread before the beholder well cal-
culated to delight an eye at all capable of
appreciating nature's loveliness.

In front of the house, and but a short
distance from it, a small brook which was
now passable on stepping stones, but in
winter roared and foamed like a mountain
torrent, pursued its quiet way, gently
murmuring and babbling over the stones.
High rising above it, a range of hills
steeply lifted their peaks heavenward,
their rough and craggy sides covered with
dense and profuse undergrowth, inter-
mingled with the loftier forest trees,
which shot up as in emulation of the hills
themselves; and now and then thro' the
tangled mass of foliage the gray limestone,
half covered with moss could be perceiv-
ed adding a new and pleasing tint to the
diversified colors adorning the steep.

To the left, within an easy stone's
throw, another rivulet gurgled along,
which uniting its waters to that of the
first, and passing around the base of the
bluff, escaped thro' a gap in the hills and
was lost for aye to the beautiful valley.

Behind the house, and extending far to
the westward and parallel to the first range
of hills, another ridge with gently sloping
sides was seen. Here tillage had placed
her stamp, and the fields of yellow grain
marked the accomplishment of the farm-
er's toil. Retreating towards the west,
the two ranges seemed to unite in the dis-
tance, and viewed thro' the haze of a
summer afternoon. Appeared in meeting
to join their tops with heaven's azure.

Oakland house, surrounded by a grove
of venerable oaks, the remnant possibly
of primeval forests, thus sheltered in win-
ter from northern blasts, and now from "sum-
mer's torrid heats," looked the very abode
of tranquility and calm—here was indeed
the shrine at which to worship Peace.

Within the house two persons were
seated, or rather reclining at the moment
when this scene is introduced to the read-
er. At an open window, where whatever
breath of air might stir could fan his tem-
ples, Mr. Allen, half sat half lounged up-
on several chairs, in the disposition of
which every attention had been paid to
ease and comfort. Overcome by the heat
of the day, the old gentleman had given
way to the god of sleep, and was now re-
posing as calmly and quietly as an infant.
As he lounged thus, with his eyes closed
and his body in the easiest possible posi-
tion he would have formed for an artist an
admirable study for a picture of uncon-
scious contentment.

He was a large and portly man, coming
within the scope of the Justice's descrip-
tion:
"In fair round belly, with good capon lined,"
and displaying in his countenance infallible
marks of good humor and benevolence—the
exercise of which, we are led to fear was
somewhat checked by a tendency to in-
dolence, which physiognomists would
have discovered lurking in his features,
and this apprehension would have been
supported by those who knew him—for
he was described as one whose chief end
and aim in life seemed to be to make those
around him as happy as he could with the
least possible trouble and exertion to him-
self.

At a little distance from him, and near
another open window, reclining upon a
fauteuil in one of those graceful attitudes
which women seemed naturally to assume;
tho' possibly in many cases it is the per-
fection of

"Affecting to be unaffected."

which leads us to believe that high art is
simple nature; was his daughter, a young
lady who had seen perhaps twenty sum-
mers bring their roses to her garden. She
possessed a tout ensemble which was de-
cidedly striking at first view, yet a critic in
feminine beauty would have been puzzled
upon careful examination of her lineaments
to point out those which established her
claim to be regarded a beautiful woman.
In form she was possibly too much dis-
posed to embonpoint to admit of graceful
motion, and while she had those rosy lips,
bright eyes, fair complexion, and dark
hair which are the constituents of beauty,
yet the eyes were not such as to justify
even a lover in declaring they were "ra-
diant suns," nor the hair dark enough to
warrant its comparison to the "raven's
dusky wing"—and so of the rest. Perhaps
the greatest defect about her face was
found in the mouth, or at least its expres-
sion—which indicated superciliousness.

This coupled with great length of the
lower part of the face and a retreating of
the chin, marred the general appearance
of her features sadly. Yet her eyes of
greyish tint sometimes so lighted up the
whole countenance, that the first impres-
sion made by it was recalled to the behol-
der. Resting listlessly upon her seat, she
alternately directed her eyes to the lovely
landscape spread out before her, or to the
pages of a book which she carelessly held
in her hand. Neither the one nor the other,
however, seemed to afford her any in-
terest; her wandering gaze evinced wan-
dering thoughts—and that they were un-
pleasant sometimes too, might be guessed
by a slight compression of the lip and
clenching of a not very small hand which
rested upon the casement.

A sharp quick rap at the front door
roused her from her day dreaming, and
her father from his worship of morpheus.
He drew out a lazy "come in," which,
low as it was, was still heard thro' the
open doors by the intruder. An orphan
of ten or twelve years, whose dirty habits
and perspiration-covered face de-
clared the speed with which he had been
moving, answered the invitation. Rush-
ing into the room almost breathless, and
for the moment quite speechless, he stood
before Mr. Allen, his little chest heaving
with his efforts to deliver himself of his
message. At length.

"Oh! Mr. Allen," he blurted out—
"there's a strange man—been turned over
—in a buggy—an' done broke his leg—
a piece down the road—and I'm come to
get you and some of the boys to help git
him out."

"Bless my soul, bless my soul!" ex-
claimed Mr. Allen, now thoroughly awake.
"Is it possible? Broke his leg—dreadful
—we must see to this immediately—Sue,
daughter, tell Tom to take a horse and go
to Kenton for Dr. Harris, while I go with
Johnny here. How far is it Johnny?"

Just 'round the field yonder; no ways
hardly. He's broke his leg, certain, and
looked most dead when I came after
you."

"Bless me, what a sad accident!"—
"George—" calling to a boy passing thro'
the yard, "get the carriage out and come
down the road with it after me. And Sue,
my dear," turning to his daughter, who
had dispatched a servant for the chief rep-
resentative of the medical profession in the
vicinity, "have a room prepared for the
poor fellow while I am gone for him—
Come, Johnny—"

And seizing his hat and cane, the old
gentleman sallied out with a degree of
speed and alacrity one would have believ-
ed him incapable of ten minutes before.

His daughter seemed much less affect-
ed than himself by Johnny's news; for after
summoning her maid with her hand-bell,
and giving her some short curt directions
for preparing a room for the reception of
the unfortunate traveler, she once more
resumed her careless attitude upon the
lounge, and was soon again buried in
thought.

In the meantime her father and Johnny
hurried down the road to the scene of the
accident, and as they walked along the
boy attempted to describe the manner of
the mishap.

"I was," said he, "goin' home from
school, when I seed the buggy comin' up
the road, and Mrs. Brown's old cow all at
once come short 'round the corner, and
skared the horse, and he shied 'cross the
road and upset the buggy in the big ditch
down there—and when I got there, I saw
a strange man, all cut and smashed, and he
told me his leg was broke, and I must go
and get somebody to help him. But I caught
the horse first, sir, he didn't run no ways,
hardly—and then I came after you."

Johnny had been delivering himself of
this succinct account of the affair, as well
as the shortness of breath consequent
upon his first run to Mr. Allen's and his
present efforts to make his short legs keep
pace with the longer one's of his com-
panion would permit; and by the time the
recital was ended, they had reached the
spot where the sufferer lay. Among the
debris of a well-appointed buggy, Mr. Al-
len, discovered a young gentleman of per-
haps twenty-five years, whose almost
lividly pale face and strangely compressed
lips bore evidence to the agony he was un-
dergoing. Casting a rapid glance around
to see what he had better first do, the old
gentleman directed some of his negroes
who had followed him from the house, to
remove the top of the buggy, in order that
the traveler might be taken out from his
uncomfortable position with compara-
tive ease and comfort. A few instants
sufficed to effect this, and with gentle
hands and many soothing exclamations of
sympathy from the kind-hearted old man,
the stranger was finally rescued from the
wreck of the vehicle and placed in Mr.
Allen's carriage, which, by this time, had
reached the ground.

Carefully and slowly the carriage was
driven to the house, several hands sup-
porting the injured limb, and all precau-
tions used to save the sufferer as much
pain as possible. His thanks were looked
not spoken; for his agony seemed so in-
tense as to completely deprive him of the
power of utterance.

Placed upon a couch, and somewhat
restored by the stimulants Mr. Allen ad-
ministered, the traveler finally found his
voice:

"Indeed, sir," said he, in a low tone of
great sweetness, "I am very grateful for
your kindness."

"Oh, don't speak of it—pray, don't
speak of it," exclaimed the hearty old
gentleman. "You have met with a sad
accident, sir, but I trust there is no
reason to apprehend anything serious. I
have sent for Dr. Harris, and expect him
every moment. I don't doubt between
us we'll soon get you up again. In the
meantime, I beg you will use my house as
your own, and—"

Further speech was interrupted by the
entrance of the physician, a quick moving,
bustling man, who, with a nod of greet-
ing to Mr. Allen, proceeded with but little
ceremony to examine the injuries of the
stranger.

"Upon my word," he remarked, in a
stage whisper to the host, "a bad case—
very bad case—leg broken—tibia badly
shattered," he was now manipulating the
limb with but little apparent regard for the
nerves of the sufferer: "Compound frac-
ture, I do believe—um! and let me see, I
had cut here on the face—some beauty
spoiled, I dare say—and hand bruised—
why, how the devil did all this occur?"

But without waiting to be answered, he
turned to his saddle bags, whistling a merry
tune the while, and commenced extracting
from them the various articles he needed.
At his request Mr. Allen directed wood for
splints, pasteboard, cotton, and the other
necessaries to setting a broken limb to be
brought, while he himself began prepar-
ing lint for the flesh wounds.

After a great deal of suffering on the
part of the patient—for mending a broken
limb is not the most pleasant in the world—
a great many exclamations of pity and
sympathy from Mr. Allen, and a little
whistling and rapid work on the part of
the doctor, the operation was at last com-
pleted—the face bound up, and soothing
applications made to the hand; and Dr.
Harris finally declared the traveler in a
fit condition to go to sleep—if he could.

All this while Miss Allen still retained
her seat—tho' the shades of evening had
in this time fallen, and the glimmer of the
lightning flies was alone perceptible with-
out, while all was dark within. She had
heard the uproar which announced the
return of the rescuing party, but feeling
little, if any, interest in the welfare or for-
tune of a mere strange traveler, whom she
had never heard of nor seen, and possess-
ing but little of that curiosity which gen-
erally appertains to women, she had re-
mained buried in a course of thought—
only checked now and then by some more
than common noise made by the servants
in traversing the house in their efforts to
serve the stranger, which would draw from
her an exclamation of irritation at the
"racket"—and which seemed, from the
occasional twitching of the muscles of the
face, to be sometimes unpleasant at least.

The entrance of her maid with candles
disturbed her reverie. The sonnette,
endowed with more of the inquisitive
spirit than her mistress, had witnessed all
the proceedings consequent upon the ar-
rival of the unfortunate gentleman.

"Oh, Miss Sue," she exclaimed, as her
mistress looked up and caught her eye—
"you ought to have seen that gentleman
that's done broke his leg; he's so hand-
some, and so pale, and looks so interestin'-
like—and then he talks so soft and nice.
Oh, my! how sorry I am for him!"

"Eh, what did you say, Lizzy?"

"Lor, ma'am, the poor fellow is so good
looking."

"Who?"

"Why, the strange gentleman that's
broke his leg."

"Oh!"

And resuming her book, to which the
candle light enabled her once more to ap-
ply herself, Miss Allen soon found a tem-
porary lethe in Campbell's Pleasures of
Hope.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Miscellaneous.

SPANISH PROVERBS.—He that has no
bread, must not keep a dog.

It is better to go round the stream than
down in crossing.

The best work a mother can do, is to
take care of her children.

Nothing great can be effected without
trouble and labor.

The happiness of a wife, and the culti-
vation of a vine, depends on the care of a
man.

What we learn in our infancy remains
forever.

A regular diet cures more people than
physic.

Patience, application, and courage over-
come all difficulties.

Water drinkers are never drunk, nor
never run in debt.

There is no better looking-glass than an
old friend.

People who take out, and do not put in,
soon find the bottom.

The best catch at dice is not to play.

Children tell in the street what they hear
in the house.

The devil lies in a covetous man's chest.

It is sound policy to suffer all extremities
rather than do a base action.

Many drops make a shower; light gains
make a heavy purse.

Do not sign a writing which you have
not read.

Never drink any water which you have
not seen.

He that sells and lies shall find the lie
left in his purse.

Old reckonings make new quarrels.

Everybody must live by his own labor.

It is better to be alone than in bad com-
pany.

A widow's child is generally spoiled by
the love of its mother.

Guardians and administrators generally
live, but are generally deficient in their
accounts.

We must take pains if we expect to get
anything.

He who has a wolf for his companion
must carry a dog under his cloak.

A Victim of Mirthfulness.

Confidential Disclosures of an Old Maid.

I may safely say that the organ of mirth-
fulness has been the cause of most of the
misfortunes of my life. While still a small
child, I exhibited the propensity of laugh-
ing at anything which struck me as being
ludicrous, no matter where, when or how
it was.

At one time, I went to a funeral with
my mother. It was the funeral of a young
lady who was very much beloved, and of
course lamented. Every one was in tears
when, on turning towards a window, I saw
two men sitting, one of whom was noted
for his length of nose, the other because
he had none. It was too much for my
risibles—I choked, coughed, and sneezed
—but it would not do; laugh I must, and
laugh I did. Suddenly a shadow fell
across my eyes, and a fleshy protuberance
resembling a barbed hook, travelled some
distance across my nose, and I heard these
words pronounced in my ear:

"Child, you may be the next victim to
the fell destroyer."

This completed my overthrow, and my
mother shaking me violently by the shoul-
ders, took me home, declaring that I never
should go anywhere again till I knew how
to behave myself.

When I went to school, the same fate
followed me. I received more reprimands
and more punishments than any other six
pupils. Once when my teacher had been
scolding me, and was just pronouncing
pardon, I looked up and perceived the re-
mains of a pinch of snuff adhering to the
end of his nose. Then, alas, woe was me
that day.

When our committee came into school
I was always watching my master's great
hands and feet, and the awkward way he
had of rolling his eyes and hanging out
his tongue; and many are the scoldings I
received over the school's back. I laugh-
ed my way from girlhood to maidenhood.
At length there came a time to me, as
these comes to all, when I was in love.

Edward Parson was a youth whom any
lady might be proud to love. He was
gentle and kind, and for a time I was able
to control my laughing genius while with
him. My parents really hoped that I had
begun to improve.

One evening he was unusually sober, I
unusually gay. He wished to converse
soberly; I would not, and tried to prevent
him from doing so. The more sober and
grave he became, the higher my spirits
rose till at length I was above the earth—
the clouds dancing about in the broad ex-
panse of air. I leaped from one airy castle
to another, till at length my lover, tired,
and no doubt disgusted, said:

"Amelia, I had hoped that you were
the one to control my destinies, one who
would be my companion through life's
thick maze—a friend—a wife—but I see
my mistake. I am friendless and alone,
and must remain so. Forgive me for
thinking to tame your wild true spirit—
You have said it is useless, I believe it.
Farewell! hereafter we meet but as friends."

I was amazed—thunderstruck—but he
was gone. I often met him afterwards,
but he was reserved, and I was always
gay and trivial in his presence. Oh, wo-
man thou art an enemy! When thou lovest
most, thou seemest to scorn.

Then came another lover, light headed
as myself. He was always jokin', always
gay. People said "What a match; and
looked upon the thing as settled. One
evening he came to me with a very solemn
countenance and said:

"Amelia, I have an idea in my head."
"Don't it feel funny?" said I, which so
frightened the poor man, that he was un-
able to finish. In like manner, I have
stopped two others' confessions. Thus
you see that my propensity for making
fun has made me what I am—a lonely old
maid. I have not mourned my flesh off,
on account of it, however, but on the con-
trary, I have "laughed and grown fat."

But still, if some machine could be in-
vented to keep my countenance while I
listened to another declaration, I would be
most happy to receive both the machine
and the declaration.

A country parson had a certain pecu-
liarity of expression, always using the
phrase "I flatter myself" instead of "I be-
lieve." Having occasion to exhort his
congregation during a revival, he "flatter-
ed himself" that one half of them would
be damned.

What is the meaning of word persever-
ence?" said one negro to another, while
conversing about a sermon he had just
heard. "It means 'take hold fast and
never let go.'"

A grocer, wishing to be a little odd in
regard to a sign caused two letters, T
T, to be painted on his shutter, the one
green and the other black. Not long after
some person observing it, inquired what
it meant.

"Why, goose, don't you see," said the
grocer, "it is green tea and black tea, as
plain as the nose on your face!"

It is reported that a noted Algerine in
Providence refused to permit a copy of a
certain paper to be received in his house,
because it contained a portion of Dickens'
new work, "Little Dorrit." He thought
it was a defence of the Dorrite war.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, - - \$00 75
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 00 35
For half column 6 months, - - - 14 00
" " " 12 months, - - - 18 00
For whole column 6 months, - - - 18 00
" " " 12 months, - - - 25 00

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertise-
ments. When the number of times for con-
tinuing an advertisement is not specified, it will
be continued until ordered out, and charged ac-
cordingly.

NATURALIZATION LAW.—As much doubt
and misrepresentation prevail regarding
our naturalization law, a brief statement
of it will be acceptable. By the law of
Congress of 1828, now in force, every
person who has arrived in the United
States since 1812, must have been five
years a resident of the country and the
last year a resident of the State, before
he or she can obtain papers of naturaliza-
tion. A person, immediately on landing
from abroad, can declare his or her inten-
tion, forthwith, to become a citizen, and in
five years, if they have been residents
since, and of good moral character, can
obtain their naturalization. If they should
have been residents three years or more,
at the time of declaring their intentions,
in two years thereafter they can obtain
their last papers.

This rule applies to every person, wheth-
er parent or child, coming from abroad,
unless the children of American citizens
residing abroad—the citizenship of the
parents, in the latter case, conferring the
right upon the child. The law on this
last point was different until recently,
when Congress at its last session passed
an act placing children of the class named
in the exception, on a footing with the
children born in this country. The same
act also makes the citizenship of the hus-
band confer citizenship on the wife who
was or is an alien at the time of her mar-
riage.

Previous to the time of Mr. Jefferson,
in 1802, the naturalization law, we believe,
required a residence of fourteen years be-
fore parties could become citizens. The
law was then altered, and, under certain
regulations, persons could be naturalized
instantly, and in doing so their wives and
children also become citizens. In 1816
Congress enacted a law under which a
person was required to file a certificate in
the Custom House, and, on complying
with certain forms, become a citizen.

In 1828 the law was still further altered,
by which each individual, unless here
previous to 1812, was required to be a resi-
dent for five years, and at least two years
after declaring intentions, before entitled
to a certificate.—N. Y. Sun.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.—We are in-
formed that the following extraordinary
occurrence was witnessed, a few days
since, at the "Yates House," in this place:
It appears that a young gentleman, whose
name we did not learn, had been riding
some considerable distance in the cold,
and that upon coming in contact with the
intense heat thrown out by Yates's patent
double-action coal-grate, he was seized
with sudden illness, and thrown into a vi-
olent fit of vomiting; during the course of
which, he ejected from his stomach several
large bones, the smallest being about
four inches in length and two in circum-
ference; together with a couple of pint
flasks, partially digested, and a small
foot-stove, upon which the "laetel fluid
of the stomach, usually called 'pepsin,' a
very important portion of the gastric juice,"
as our learned friend Mike informs us, had
made but a very light impression. The
latter part of the story is of so extraor-
dinary a character, that we could hardly
give it implicit credence, but for the fact
that its truth is vouched for by our veta-
cious friend Cogar, (not the Captain, but
Mike), whose reputation for truthfulness
is above suspicion, and who says he was
an eye-witness to the whole affair. So, as
the truth of the matter is not to be called
in question, we can only conclude that
the young gentleman must have had an im-
mense swallow.—Harrodsburg Ploughboy.

A little girl in school read thus: "The
widow lived on a small 'limbacy' left her
by a relative."

"What did you call that word?" asked
the teacher; "the word is 'legacy' not
'limbacy.'"

"But, Miss Johnson," said the little girl,
"Pa says I must say limb not leg."

The teacher faints.

THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1856.

Our Ticket.

Subject to a National Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HENRY A. WISE,
Of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Stephen A. Douglas,
Of Illinois.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—On Monday the 38th ult., the city of Cincinnati was thrown into great excitement by the information that a party of slaves, sixteen in number, had made a stampede from their masters, Mr. James Marshall and Mr. Archibald K. Gaines, living in Boone county, Ky., and about sixteen miles back of Covington. The son of Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Gaines, pursued them to Cincinnati, and demanded their arrest by the U. S. Marshall. He having obtained information of their taking refuge at the house of a free negro named Kite, proceeded thither with his posse of officers. Arrived there they found the doors and windows fastened, but upon demanding admittance Kite appeared at the window, and at first agreed to admit them, but afterwards refused to do so; as they were on the point of forcing the door, one of the fugitives fired a revolver from another window, the ball severing one of the fingers of a deputy Marshall, and lodged in his upper lip. When the door was finally burst open the same negro fired three more shots from his pepper box, but done no damage, when he was overpowered by Mr. Gaines. Upon entering the house, they discovered that the wife of the slave who used the revolver, and mother of the four young children in the party, had cut the throat of one of her own children from ear to ear, the head being almost severed from the body, while in the back room, crouched under the bed were two other of her children, one with two gashes in its throat, and the other cut upon the head. As the party entered the room the mother was wielding a heavy shovel, and before she could be seized, she inflicted a heavy blow upon the face of her infant which lay upon the floor. She seemed determined to exterminate her progeny rather than they should return to servitude along with her.

When finally arrested, a mob of those fanatical, beighted creatures known as abolitionists, led on, no doubt by negroes, whose ebullient skins were not blacker than the hearts of their whiter companions, threatened a rescue. But the firm demeanor of the Marshall and his guard, cowed their craven souls. Failing in this, they resorted to their old trick of a *hopes corpus*; thus attempting to set aside the supreme law of the land to gratify their wild and aimless fanatical feelings. In this also they were defeated and the trial was commenced.

"SOMETHING ROTEN IN DENMARK."—From some unaccountable cause we did not receive a single one of our exchanges by last Monday's mail. Where the fault lies, we are unable positively to say, but from the frequency of the occurrence, we judge that the delinquency is perpetrated in Bardstown, and we are almost forced to this conclusion by the fact of the most of the missing papers coming to hand after a length of time, through our southern mail. Mind your stops, friend Powell, an thou lovest us.

Whilst on this subject, we will make mention of the complaints made to us by some of our subscribers who receive their papers through the mail. It seems to us singular that papers cannot go safely to New Market, a distance of six miles. We direct them ourselves, and the fault does not exist with us. Please pay a little attention, friend Carter.

WAR'S DOINGS.—LAST YEAR'S SLAUGHTER.—According to the Albany Evening Journal, the entire number of men killed by the wars of 1855, is over 300,000.—Seventy-three battles have been fought, and no such bloody record has been presented in any year since the days of the field of Waterloo.

ANOTHER GONE.—A northern Indiana exchange announces the death of John Proctor, sen., a Revolutionary soldier aged 103 years and 11 months, who died in Washington township, Elkhart county, on the 11th ult.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are put in possession of a copy of the Louisville Times of the 3d, which had strayed accidentally hither. In it we find that Mr. Banks has at length been elected speaker of Congress. While we feel chagrine at the success of the know nothings, we are at the same time glad that that body has at length been organized. With a Democratic Senate and a Democratic President to keep them in check, there will be but little danger of their carrying out any of their bigoted and fanatical schemes against the peace and welfare of the South.

After ineffectually attempting to elect a Speaker by the usual mode made and provided, a plurality of votes was adopted by the house, and when the vote was taken, Mr. Banks was declared to be elected. The vote stood thus:—Banks 103, Aikin of Georgia, 100, Fuller 6, Campbell 4, Wells 1.

Great excitement prevailed during these proceedings, and considerable confusion and noise occurred during the time and after the result was announced.

We are in reception of a new daily paper, just started in Louisville, called the *Evening Mercury*. It is a well gotten up sheet, and the editorials, news, commercial matter &c., will compare very favorably with the other dailies of that city. We do not wish to discourage Messrs. Cooper, Latshaw, Rolson, and Gatchell, in their undertaking, but we fear that they'll find "Jourdan a hard road to travel."—However, we wish them all success.

Last Sunday and Monday were among the coldest, if not the coldest days which we have experienced this winter. That general oracle of past events, "the oldest inhabitant," says he has never experienced so hard a winter in Kentucky before. That he has experienced colder weather, he does not attempt to deny, but the duration of it, he is vehemently emphatic in his declaration of its unprecedentedness.

A NEW DODGE.—In one of the interior towns of Michigan, a grocery keeper was tried for violating the liquor law. On the trial several witnesses were called, who testified that they had drank brandy and paid ten cents a drink, but they considered themselves partners, and put their dimes in as so much capital, and there were about 400 subscribers to the stock of the grocery, in the amount of a dime and upwards. The dodge wouldn't go, and the defendant was made to suffer the penalty.

SUICIDE.—Mr. John Smoot, a young man residing in Daviess co., committed suicide on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

SWALLOWED A TOWEL.—A girl in Indiana, the other day, was suspected of having stolen a napkin. It was found in her possession, but she crammed it in her mouth and swallowed it. Hurrah for Hoosier!

MISS MURRAY'S NEW BOOK IN DEFENCE OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—We are advised, says the New York Post, that the Queen would not see her maid of honor, Miss Murray, upon her return from the United States, and signified to her that if she published a defence of slavery, she must resign her place. Miss Murray has done so, and is no longer a member of the royal house.

ISN'T HE IN LOVE, THOUGH?—An exchange paper says that a New England gentleman, in California, who corresponds with a young lady of Fall River, sent to his friend a letter, which arrived in the mails of the George Law, on the 28th ult., and which comprises one hundred and forty-six pages of letter paper.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR MINER.—published at Ontonagon, reports the proceedings of a festival held at a hotel in that town, in which occurs the following list of dishes under the head of "Game":

Beaver's Tail, Saddle of Caribou, Cranberry Sauce, Bear Steak, Mountain Ash Sauce, Porcupine a la Ontonagon, Wahooks, Buffalo Tongue, Buffalo Rump roasted, Red Deer, Mashum Sccone.

There is a most decided smack of "wildness" about that.

THE LADIES OF GREENSBURG (IND.) the other day, held a public meeting, and appointed a committee of a hundred to visit all the liquor shops in the town, and try "by kindness and affection," to influence the sellers "to quit." They also adopted the following resolution:

"Young ladies, members of this society, shall not receive the attentions of young gentlemen who use intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

A very handsome woman passed along Third street yesterday, wearing upon her upper lip a thin, delicate, but jet black moustache, whilst the remainder of her face seemed to be as smooth and beardless as an infant's. Where is Barnum?—*Lou. Dem.*

From a lecture of Arch Bishop Hughes, delivered at Baltimore on the 17th ult., on "the condition and prospects of the Catholic religion in the United States," and reported for the Baltimore American, we gather the following statistics for the years 1786 and 1856:

	1786	1856
Whole Catholic population,	269,230	2,397,500
No of Catholic Priests,	23	1,861
do " Bishops,	0	25
do " Churches,	4	1,910
do " Theological Seminaries,	0	37
do " Colleges,	0	24
do " Female Seminaries,	1	130

Estimating the whole population for the two periods at 3,500,000 and 19,500,000 respectively, the proportion of Catholics was 1 in 13 in 1786, and 1 in 9 in 1856. The whole foreign population for 1856 is put down at 2,240,535. Of these 1,100,000 are Catholics, and a little over 1,140,000 non-Catholics. Deducting the number of foreign Catholics (1,100,000) from the whole population of 1856, (2,397,500,) leaves upwards of 1,200,000 who are native Catholics. The foreign born Catholics are apportioned between the Irish and Germans as follows:—Irish 850,000, Germans 300,000. The great mass of Irish emigrants are Catholics.—Of the German emigrants one-third are Catholics, and two-thirds not Catholic.

Bishop Hughes derives the above aggregate of Catholics, including parents and children, from three sources: 1. Catholics born and reared in the country. 2. From emigration. 3. From conversions. It will be seen that the native Catholics are the most numerous class, being a little more than half of the whole Catholic population. One object of the Bishop in this lecture, was to show that free institutions and popular intelligence in this country are not so unfavorable to the propensity of the Catholic religion as many suppose—in other words, that it is not a religion adapted only for despotism and the dark ages. The lecture was delivered to a large audience of Protestants and Catholics, and in a spirit of candor and Christian liberality. We quote from it the following paragraph, to show the tone and spirit of the Reverend gentleman:

"By some it has been supposed that the Catholic Church was making almost incredible progress in the absence of all restraints and discouragements placed upon her by the Legislatures of the United States, and that her course was onward and prosperous. By others it has been assumed that the action of the institutions of this country was so powerful upon the Catholic mind, that the Church not only made no progress, but that she was actually retrograding, and in this confusion of ideas I could see but one way in attempting—and it will only be an attempt, for the matter is surrounded with difficulties—to elucidate what I may think now to be the actual condition of the Catholic religion here, and what are its prospects.—In the first place, the Catholics who are here now are derived from three sources. One is the primitive stock of the Maryland Colony; the second is immigration; and the third is an element (conversions) which has hardly yet been brought into the account, but which, I think, deserves to be considered an element in elucidating this matter. These are the three and only sources, and in endeavoring to follow out my ideas, it will be necessary for me, in order to use the shortest words, to repeat frequently the terms Catholic and Protestant. I beg you to understand, that in this reference, I waive all theological and polemical questions, and I consider for the present and for my purpose, these two religions as simply rival demonstrations in a noble competition as to which shall render to God the most glory, to men the greatest benefits. If, therefore, one syllable escapes me calculated to offend any one of this audience, I beg to be understood that I retract such an expression by anticipating, even before it is uttered. It would be unbecoming in me to avail myself of an occasion like the present, when I am honored by the presence of many who are not of the Catholic religion, to say one word which could give offence to any one in the least." [Applause.]

The Arch Bishop, after a careful consideration of all the circumstances affecting European immigration to this country, says: "I think these considerations operate on both sides of the Atlantic to diminish immigration; and the burden of sustaining the Catholic religion in this country, in the same scale of progress, will devolve on the immigrants now in the country, and those who were born there."

We extract one more paragraph:—"And now, said the Reverend gentleman, speaking of this Republic, which is an enlargement of such a model, (alluding to the Catholic Republic of San Marino, which has stood for fourteen years) what should be the desire of every man who loves her? It should be, that the Catholic religion desire no more light than she possesses; no more liberty and laws; by which this country has made such astonishing progress; leaving religion to take care of its own concerns—every denomination managing its own affairs in its own way. Prospering as no country has ever prospered, what ought to be the wish of any man who loves his country? That she may remain, preserving her liberty, and the laws of justice and equality, as long as the Republic of San Marino, and as great a century hence as she designs to aspire."—*Lou. Times.*

TALLEST "FRIZ" OF THE SEASON.—We are sorry to record the fact, that our Kentucky giant JAMES PORTER ESQ., has had his feet frozen but we hope nothing serious will grow out of his misfortune. We yet expect to see him making those "giant" strides he did in days past and gone.—*Lou. Mercury.*

That Assault.

Which the large, powerful, and athletic Treasurer made upon me. I was passing in the State House, and when opposite the office of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, was called by Mr. Wintersmith. He extended his hand, passed the salutations of the morning, and asked me to step in the room. I complied and he closed the door. He then exhibited the obnoxious article in the Courier, and asked me if I was the author. I replied affirmatively, and he rejoined with an oath that it was false. I remarked in answer that I understood it to be true, whereupon he began the assault. This pleasant little scrimmage lasted about half a minute, when Dr. Haggard, President of the Board of Internal Improvement, interferred, and the hostile parties were separated. Wintersmith then pulled a paper from his pocket and peremptorily ordered me to sign it. This paper was a brief acknowledgment of having written what was false concerning said Wintersmith. As an alternative, pistols and other ireful consequences were threatened, with an intimation that I should be immolated on the spot.—Now, these suggestions were not very pleasant, and especially since Wintersmith had brought a friend, and was prepared for the encounter. I declined signing any paper, or making any retraction, and then ensued another gust of bravado and threats. Very soon Senators Harris, Haggard, and Ripley, with Mr. W. K. Thomas, having heard of the difficulty, came in. Their presence immediately put another aspect on the matter; and after the writing of a great many statements and corrections, all of which I refused to sign, Mr. Wintersmith and his friend withdrew, leaving myself and friends the room.—And thus ended the hostilities. The only monument or token of this brief engagement that I have, is a slight scratch, a quarter of an inch long, under the left eye. I have not heard whether the Treasurer has even so much of an honorable scar as that.

Yours, after narrowly escaping the Philistines,
SE DE KAY.

The public generally will pronounce this assault a gross outrage. That a public officer should thus undertake to right himself is not to be tolerated. If he had not felt rather nervous about that \$500 he would have had a little more self-control. If he was misrepresented, there was an honorable way to have corrected the whole matter, without this bullying and bravado. Inviting a man into a room with a friend, closing the door, and commencing an assault, will never strike the public as a manly, reputable transaction. The truth is, that the Legislature appropriated \$500 to the Treasurer, to enable him to employ a clerk. He drew the money, but not to pay a clerk. This may be decided to be legal, but it lacks a straightforward aspect, which all the acts of a public officer ought to present.

As the matter is to be investigated, it is worth while now to inquire what onerous duties a Treasurer has to perform; whether there is any plausible reason to employ a clerk at all; and how this act of the Legislature allowing the \$500 happened to be passed. Under such circumstances the demand of a libel with threats of violence, with a friend at hand, and in a room with closed doors, is a pretty bad business in a dignified State officer. If Mr. W. had forgotten himself so far as to engage in such a business, he ought to have recollected his position to the State of Kentucky.—*Lou. Dem.*

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF A MINISTER.—We alluded a few days since, says the Louisville Courier, to the fact that Rev. James P. Jennings, late pastor of the First Methodist Church of Rome, had been indicted, and subsequently arrested, by the Methodist ecclesiastical authorities, upon the charge of gross immorality, and was to have been tried on the 8th inst., upon charges preferred against him. The Utica Herald says of the case:

We have been cognizant of the facts in the above case for some time, but were requested not to make them public until it had been further investigated. We are informed by those whose painful duty it had been to investigate the case, that it reveals an extent of depravity on the part of the accused which is absolutely shocking. The girl is young—only 17—and one of the most respectable families in the town of Rome. Her parents, and we believe herself, were members of Jennings' church. The family reposed the most implicit confidence in him, permitted him to make their house his home during the absence of his wife in the East; requested him to watch over the conduct of their daughter, and reprove her for her occasional giddiness—in fact, rather placed her under his charge; and bestowed upon him a thousand expressions of confidence.

While they were doing this, he was compassing her ruin. During a residence of some weeks at her father's house, he had peculiar opportunities for carrying on his internal purposes. After the girl had been sent off to school, her reverend seducer opened a correspondence with her. In these letters various meetings and assignments were appointed, some of which were fulfilled, and some providentially miscarried. We are told that the style of the letters written by Jennings to the girl, is most disgustingly filthy.

The case is one of the most painful on record. Hitherto Jennings is said to have borne an irreproachable character. He was commended for his kindness of heart and eminent piety universally. The church over which he presided was in a most prosperous condition. By his fall, the cause of Christianity and good morals receives a heavy blow.

In the bottle, discontent seeks for comfort, and cowardice for courage.

A VOLCANO IN SCOTT CO., ARK.—The Arkansas True Democrat, of a few weeks since, the precise date not being given in the Missouri Republican, in which the article is copied, says:

A gentleman from Scott county tells us that on Christmas day a hunter, while attempting to cross Deep Creek Mountain, in T. 5, N. R. 26 W., found the top of the mountain to be on fire, vomiting smoke and through fissures in its sides emitting volumes of vapor. The hunter, whose name is Gipson, says, that for a space of several acres around the top, the trees are dead and dying, evidently destroyed by the heat of their roots, and the leaves apparently withered during the summer. At night the mountain can be seen for miles, the smoke then giving a lurid light.

About eighteen months ago, a report or explosion was heard in the vicinity of the now burning mountain, and no doubt that the volcano then first appeared and has been forming and growing since. Either another eruption of that mountain produced the singular noise heard here lately, which was also heard in different directions as far as a hundred miles, or it was occasioned by a bursting or heaving up of the earth at a point in this county nearly opposite Pittsburg, and not far from the residence of D. Hardwicke. Some persons have lately discovered a place where there has been a late eruption, at which vast quantities of earth, mud, and rocks had been thrown up with great violence.

The Know-Nothings Perplexed.

The Know-Nothings and Abolitionists, despairing of electing a President by the people, have hoped to throw the election into the House of Representatives, and thus avail themselves of the fanatical elements which a temporary excitement has thrown into that body. But the data which the House has furnished, in the last few weeks, for a judgment of its political character, has tended very greatly to dampen these anticipations, and the *Troy Budget* and other Know-Nothing organs are in great tribulation lest the patronage of the government shall, after all, slip through their fingers. In an election by the House, the votes are cast by States, and the *Budget* classifies the States as 11 Democratic, 11 Republican, 7 American, and 2 tied. A majority therefore, could not be obtained. Moreover, the Constitution provides that if the House does not elect a President before the 4th of March, the Vice President chosen is to act, and if there be no Vice President elected, the Senate shall then elect the Vice President, who shall act as President. Should the election, therefore, be thrown into the House, and a deadlock, like the present one on the Speaker, occur, the election of a Vice President would become the duty of the Senate in which body there is very little of Know-Nothing sympathy.—*Baltimore Republican.*

From the Louisville Courier.

Frankfort Correspondence.

THE DOCTORS TO BE REGULATED.

Mr. Vanwinkle has introduced a bill into the House, designed to regulate the medical profession in Kentucky, and to do away as far as possible with quackery. It provides for the appointment by the State Medical Society of a board of examiners, to be composed of scientific physicians, consisting of one from each congressional district. This board is to convene once every year and examine all candidates for the practice of medicine, and unless a physician be licensed by the board he cannot collect any fee. Now it is readily granted that there are many abuses growing out of the charlatanism so prevalent at present, which it would be well to correct. But who is to decide the class or school of medicine to which these board of examiners must belong? Are they to be Allopathists, Homoeopaths, Hydropaths, Chrono-Thermalists, or what? Legislation about medicine will never do. It is like prescribing forms of religion. We shall just beg leave to take calomel or cold baths for the ills our flesh is heir to, without consulting any law or court or Legislature.

WESTWARD, HO!—Yesterday afternoon an emigrant's ark, slipping along through the streets, drawn by four horses, attracted considerable attention. A small house made of a light frame covered with oil cloth, being about twenty feet in length and eight feet wide, with windows on each side, and supplied with a cooking stove, chairs, beds, and all the comforts of life, was mounted upon runners and served, like the state coach of the Emperor of Russia, for a conveyance by day and a hotel at night. In case of a thaw it could be mounted on the wagon wheels it carried below deck. On inquiring of the Jehu who held the ribbons, we learned that he started from Chattanooga county, N. Y., and was going to settle in Minnesota. His company consisted of himself, and family of seven. His wife sat upon the box by his side, with the youngest sample of the sex, and though the air was keen, it seemed not very unwelcome to the hearty and vigorous persons of the enterprising young farmer and his help-mate.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

A jour. printer, not long ago, being "lung" by his sweat-heart, went to the office and tried to commit suicide with the "shooting-stick," but it wouldn't "go off." The "devil," wishing to pacify him, told him to peep into the sanctum where the editor was writing "duns to delinquent subscribers." He did so, and the effect was magical. He says that picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

A Doctor Richman attempted to lecture on Free Love, at St. Louis, on Sunday night last, but his audience stopped him and would not permit him to conclude.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.

ON Monday, the 4th of February, a *black dog* named *OSCEOLA*, which the owner has by describing the same and paying charges, and calling on me.
Feb. 6, 1856—JAMES RUSSELL.

GEORGE W. MOORE. J. T. O'BRYAN.

MANSION HOUSE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

MESSRS. MOORE & O'BRYAN

Announce to their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years the above well-known

HOTEL AND STAGE STAND.

The House has been renovated and rearranged, and everything put in proper order for the entertainment of Travelers and Boarders. Jan. 23, 1856—G.

Dissolution of partnership.

THE FIRM of Spears & Wray is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Geo. H. Spears, having the settlement of the business and is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.

SPEARS & WRAY.

Dec. 25th, 1855 34

UNION HOUSE,

A. S. HARDY,

HAVING Recently purchased the House formerly occupied as a Hotel, and more recently as a Boarding School, solicits a liberal share of public patronage. The stand is situated on Main Street, Lebanon, Ky., and is in a retired and pleasant portion of the town. I have re-fitted and re-furnished the entire establishment in a handsome manner, and am now prepared to receive travelers or regular boarders by the day, week, month, or year.

My table shall always be furnished with the very best the market can afford; and I intend to keep my prices at all times as liberal as possible. Travelers' horses can always be carefully attended to, as I have made all necessary arrangements to that end, and there will shortly be a large, comfortable, and handsome new stable erected on the premises. A. S. HARDY.
Oct. 17th 56

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thous-and ills that flesh is heir to," none equal this wonderful preparation. Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in stud ing, experimenting, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because on being tested they have been found to contain noxious ingredients, which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will, on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Constipation, Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Erysipelas, Pulmonary diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Fistula, Syphilis, and all Skin Diseases.

Besides curing the above it is known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system. In short, it is without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect upon the system, the most efficacious, as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country, and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietor's knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparent to admit of farther doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the only genuine article in the market.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. For sale at the manufacturers, corner Seventh and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. And by L. H. NOBLE, and L. A. SPALDING, Lebanon, Ky.

Oct. 31st

NEW AND CHEAP

DRUG STORE.

SANSBURY & BOWMAN,

THE above having located themselves permanently in Lebanon, Ky., wish to inform the public generally, that they are now receiving direct from the Eastern Market, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.,

Which they offer for sale as low as they can be had in Louisville or any of the Western cities. We have taken the precaution to select every article, having long been engaged in the Drug and Prescription business, we are fully aware of the great want of fresh and pure drugs and medicines.

We have also made an arrangement with the Eastern Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers, by which we will be enabled to keep our stock full and complete.

The following is an abridged catalogue of our stock, viz:

Drugs, Medicines, Paints in Oil, Glass, Glassware, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy and Toilet Soaps, Vanishes, Painters' Brushes, Medical Brackets, Pure Wines for the sick, Cordials, Tooth and hair Brushes, Breast Pumps, Flavoring Extracts, Hofer Tests, &c., &c.

Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, together with a large and complete assortment of Stationery; in fact everything usually found in a DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.

Our store is opposite the Lebanon Hotel and next door to Messrs. B. Edmonds & Son's Shoe Store. Country produce, Gensang, &c will be received in exchange for anything in our line.

Prompt attention will be paid to prescriptions and orders from physicians.
Sept. 19th, 56

5,000 POUNDS of clean Linen and Cotton RAGS wanted at the Printing Office, for which the highest price CASH will be paid. may 5th

THE VERY FINEST article of LETTER PAPER that the country can afford may be had, low for cash, at the Printing Office.



Wednesday Morning, Feb. 6, 1856.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

Mr. Mulliner, an engineer, proposes to construct a tunnel of huge iron tubes, made in sections, bolted and cemented together, and laid down in a channel between France and England. He asserts that the bottom of the Dover Straits is suitable (it must be level for this purpose,) and that such a tunnel will be cheapest.

A Whig State Convention has been called to meet at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, the 13th of February, to nominate a candidate for Governor, a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and to choose delegates to a National Whig Convention.

Richard Dundun, a young man aged 25 years, who has been just three weeks married, attempted to cut his throat in Peoria, Ill., last week. Cause, jealousy.

A new postoffice has been established at Otter Creek, Hardin county, Ky., of which Ignatius Bryant is appointed postmaster.

It is said there were twenty persons in attendance upon the know-nothing convention for the Ninth District, at Flemingsburg the other day. Eighteen, however, were citizens of the town, and the other two were farmers, who came in to sell turkeys!

The Philadelphia papers state that a skating match took place on the Delaware on Tuesday, between Samuel S. and Oliver Lippincott. The parties started from a point up the river, a distance of fourteen miles, and reached Poplar street in one hour and ten minutes from the time of starting. The affair created no little interest among the friends of the parties. Oliver Lippincott distanced his competitor about fourteen yards.

The Decatur (Ala.) Journal, heretofore neutral, or leaning towards "Sam," has come out decidedly for the Democracy.

The Legislature of Maine has repealed the law of the last session prohibiting the State courts from naturalizing aliens.

A woman fell into a well at Burlington, Illinois, recently, a distance of thirty feet, but strange to say, suffered very little injury.

Thackeray offered to lecture before the New Orleans Lyceum for \$250 per night, and half the profits. The officers deemed this too high.

VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.—It is stated in the Richmond dispatch that so numerous have become the applications of free colored persons to the Virginia Legislature to be allowed to voluntarily enslave themselves, that the Senate have passed a general act on the subject.

The prize crop of Indian corn in the State of Ohio for 1855 was 162 bushels per acre.

The Bloomington (Ind.) Pantagraph says that the fruit prospects in that region have all been destroyed by the recent cold weather.

Parker H. French, on Friday, withdrew his credentials, for the present, as Nicaragua Minister, and left Washington for New York. In a letter addressed to Secretary Marcy, he says he looks upon his arrest in New York as an indignity shown to his government.

We should judge from recent expressions of public sentiment in Pennsylvania, says the Wheeling Intelligencer of Jan. 19th, that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of the Democracy of that State for the Presidency.

Mr. Fink, a German by birth has lately died at New Orleans, leaving the bulk of his fortune, estimated at half a million, to found an asylum for destitute Protestant widows.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia, as well as Alabama, has declared in favor of the re-election of President Pierce.

From the Louisville Courier. TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, Jan. 31.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool with dates to the morning of the 19th, arrived at 9 o'clock this evening. She brings 107 passengers.

The steamship Asia arrived out on the 13th inst., and the Baltic on the 17th. There is nothing of importance from the Crimea.

The news is important as indicative of an early peace.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times telegraphs, under date of Wednesday, the 19th, 10 o'clock, A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies. This reported authentic news caused immense sensation.

The funds rose 3 per cent; cotton a farthing, and a panic ensued in the other markets. The next day the English Government published a dispatch from Minister Seymour at St. Petersburg as follows: Russia agrees to accept the proposals as a basis of negotiation.

This qualified announcement curbed the excitement, and the alarmists began to fear that Russia merely wants to gain time by deceptive negotiations. In the time the funds remained steady as previous to the above announcement.

Vienna papers represent affairs as being most serious and alarming, and that all the persons of the Austrian Embassy have received orders to leave St. Petersburg, and the Russian embassy to leave Vienna.

During the week elapsing between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed at Vienna, but on the 16th these apprehensions subsided by the announcement above.

It is stated that Russia agrees to the terms proposed.

Sad Accident—Part of the Louisville Hotel in Ruins!!

This morning, about 9 o'clock, two walls and part of the roof of the Louisville Hotel fell with a tremendous crash, burying in the ruins two German children, who were engaged in picking up chips, one of whom was taken dead, and the other is supposed to be fatally injured.

Workmen have for some time been engaged in tearing down a portion of the Main street wing, with a view to enlarge the entrance and otherwise improve the building, and had removed some of the internal foundation walls, which of course weakened the superstructure, and in consequence of the great weight of snow on the roof, no doubt, it gave way and brought about the melancholy accident we have recorded above.

The supposition is that one of the workmen, who has been missing since the accident, is also buried among the ruins. Workmen were removing the rubbish, when we left the ruins, to ascertain the full extent of the catastrophe. The excitement at the time of the accident was very great, and the shrieks of the children are said to have been appalling; while those in the neighborhood of the Hotel reported the noise of the falling building to have resembled the shock of an earthquake.

LATER.—Since the above was in type, we have ascertained that the workman above alluded to has been taken from the ruins, dead—his head and face horribly crushed, and his neck broken. The child referred to as being killed, was a German boy about 11 years old; and the other, reported to have been fatally injured, (who is a girl about 10 years of age,) will, in the opinion of a physician, survive the injuries sustained.

The above is about as correct an account as we could possibly gather in the midst of the excitement, and as the Coroner will hold an inquest this evening at 3 o'clock, we will await the report.—*Lou Mercury.*

Yankee Silsbee, the comedian, died in San Francisco on the 22d ult.

The Cincinnati jail is literally crammed with prisoners.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

WE ARE just receiving from the Atlantic Cities, and are now opening a complete assortment of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS;** Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, English and French Merinos, Satin-striped Delaines, Ladies' Cloaking, and Mantillas; Clock and Dress trimmings of all kinds; Caps, Collars, Swags, Edgings and Insertings; Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Queens and Glassware; Blankets and Over-Coatings; Groceries &c. Which we will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers, payable on the 1st of January 1856.

Those who are indebted to the firm, or any member of it are requested to call and settle, **J. W. CHANDLER & CO.** Sept. 12, 3m.

NOTICE. Cabinet Shop

THE Business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by McRoy & Co. Grateful for the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment, I hope to deserve a continuance of the same. **R. M. BOWMAN.** Nov. 7 f

A FINE LOT OF NOTE-PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing office. May 5, f

HURLEY, THOMAS A., Druggist and Apothecary, and Manufacturer of Hurley's Sarsaparilla, North-west corner Seventh and Great streets, Louisville, Ky. Oct. 31-f

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY REMEDIES. Issued under the Seal, Sanction & Authority of THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1853, with a capital of **\$100,000.**

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and worthless nostrums; Also to supply the Community with reliable Remedies whenever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institute has purchased from Dr. JOHN ROWAND, his Celebrated

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upwards of twenty five years as the only sure and safe cure for

Fever and Ague, &c. and his Inestimable Remedy for **Bowel Complaints;** **ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,** Which highly approved and popular remedy, is together with

The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS; **The University's Remedy for DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION;** **The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS;**

Also, the University's Almanac may be had, at the Branch Dispensary, or Store of **L. H. NOBLE & CO.** Oct. 17th, 6m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership heretofore existing between **KNOTT & HANNING,** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, will please call at the old stand and settle with **J. R. KNOTT,** who is the only one authorized to transact such business. **J. R. KNOTT, J. HANNING.** Sept. 24th 1855.

NOTICE.

J. R. KNOTT, having associated with **W. M. THOMAS & CO. YOUNG,** in the Mercantile business, would respectfully announce to the public, that they have just received a large and well selected Stock of New Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queen & Glass ware, &c. &c.

Thankful for the patronage extended to the old firm, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new. **J. R. KNOTT, T. G. YOUNG.** Nov. 14 1855.

CONSUMPTION.

Successfully Treated by Inhalation of Medicated Vapors. **BY** Johnson Stewart Rose, M.D., Fellow for years senior Physician in the London Royal Infirmary, for diseases of the Lungs.

In this age of progress, Medical Science has contributed her full share to the general welfare; and that which shines resplendent, the brightest jewel in her diadem, is her last and greatest gift, **MEDICATED VAPOR INHALATION** in the treatment of **CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and kindred affections.** All must see the absurdity of treating Consumption through the stomach, by filling it with nauseous drugs; the disease is not in the stomach, but in the lungs; and by inhaling medicine in the form of Vapor, I apply the remedy directly to the diseased organ. There is, therefore, no case so hopeless as inhalation will not reach. I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to embrace at once the advantages of Inhalation.

I claim for Inhalation in the treatment of consumption, &c. a place amongst the priceless gifts that nature and art has given us, that we may have no longer to die, but to live, as the only ark of refuge for the Consumptive. A method not only rational, but simple, safe, and efficacious.

I have pleasure in referring to 108 names, residents of New York and neighborhood, who have been restored to vigorous health. About one-third of the above number, according to the patients' own statements were considered hopeless cases.

The Inhalation method is so simple, safe, and consists in the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world, and establish the entire **CURABILITY** of Consumption.

Applicants will please state if they have bled from the lungs, if they have lost flesh, have a cough, night sweats, and fever turns, what and how much they expectorate, what the condition of their stomach and bowels. The Medicine, **Ap. aratus, &c.** will be forwarded to any part.

TESTIMONY.

"We, the undersigned, practitioners in medicine, cheerfully recommend Dr. Johnson S. Rose's method of treating diseases of the throat and lungs, as the best and most successful ever introduced into medical practice. Our convictions are based upon having several of our own patients, confirmed consumptives, restored to vigorous health after a few months treatment by Dr. Rose."

In the above named diseases, the application of "Medicated Vapors" inhaled directly into the lungs may be justly considered a great boon to suffering humanity, rendering consumption a perfectly curable disease. Dr. Rose deserves well of the profession for his strenuous and unwearied exertions in bringing this successful and only reliable method of treating consumption to such a degree of perfection.

Signed, **W. YNE BREWSTER, M. D.** New York **RALPH STOBED, M. D.** " **JONAS A. MOTT, M. D.** " **CYRUS KINGSLEY, M. D.** " And eleven other eminent practitioners in this and neighboring cities.

Terms.—Five dollars, consultation fee. Balance of fee payable only when patients report themselves cured.

N. B. The new postage law requires that all letters be prepaid. My correspondence being extensive, applications to ensure replies must enclose postage.

Dr. Rose's Treatise on Consumption—price one dollar. Address **JOHN STEWART ROSE,** Office, 831 Broadway, New York.

*Money letters must be registered by the Post Master; such letters, only, being at my risk. July 18, 1855.

Stationery.

I have a good supply of **STATIONERY,** on hand and for sale; such as: **NOTE-BOOKS AND LETTER-PAPER, FINE PAPER, PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES, STEEL PENS, &c., &c.** **W. W. JACK.**

Special Notices.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, administered in time, comes too late. Do not tarry with disease. Rely upon it: when the stomach will not digest food; when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that **Rowland's German Bitters**, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately subvert, and, in the end, entirely remove all of these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach? See advertisement.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Billious Diseases, or long continued illness of any kind, will find **Carter's Spanish Mixture** the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor. We can only say **TRY IT.** A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without hesitation. See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects. See advertisement.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, the names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as pure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has now been supplied by the introduction of a new trial of its virtues has conclusively shown that what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objectionable qualities of the others. Every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative pill has been more or less irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pains in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required. They have also proved some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, restore the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed that what has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When even tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon.
E. L. Chandler, Campbellsville.
J. Stark & Son, Springfield.
And sold by all dealers in Medicines everywhere.

June 13, 31 y

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in the neatest style at this office.

ENVELOPES of every quality and price on hand and for sale, at the Printing office.

LEBANON MARBLE WORKS!

H. POOL & CO. having permanently located in Lebanon, Ky., take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have just imported a large stock of American and Italian Marble, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, Counters To, &c. &c. in the very best style of art; at shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. As we employ none but the best workmen, we warrant all our work to give satisfaction. We solicit a continuance of the public patronage heretofore so liberal bestowed. May 26 f.

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BOWLES HOUSE, THOMAS WELLINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY. March 7th, 11.

BOWLES HOUSE, THOMAS WELLINGTON, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY. March 7th, 11.

GRAVES & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Lebanon, Ky.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Marion and adjoining Counties, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

BUENA VISTA.

HAVING recently purchased the justly celebrated Buena Vista Spring, 5 miles South of Lebanon, I would respectfully inform the public generally, that I have refitted the establishment entirely, with new furniture and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors. And I am now prepared to receive boarders by the day, week, month or during the season; and any charges will be reasonable.

The water of this spring is C. chloride, and has by its use, performed several remarkable cures both on those in the neighborhood and those who have visited it from a distance.

The situation of the establishment is high, airy, comfortable and healthy; the cottages are comfortable and in every way suitable to invalids. W. T. PHILLIPS.

April 18th 6m

Carter's Spanish Mixture. THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a particle of Mercury in it. LET THE AFFLICTED READ AND PONDER!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chorea, Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Sympathetic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all diseases arising from impure blood.

THIS great alterative medicine and Purifier of Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, **CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.**

The Skin, Liver diseases, Fevers, Ulcers, old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the constitution, even in cases of disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of **Carter's Spanish Mixture** will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is a humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this **GREAT PURIFIER.**

Call on the agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly great medicine has performed.

None genuine unless signed **BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.;** to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

And for sale by **L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon;** **JOHN STARK & SON, Springfield;** and by dealers in Medicine generally.

Dr. A. J. Vandersalico.

Late Professor of the Ecole Unique de Medicine et Pharmacie la Paris.

(A PRACTITIONER FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS.)

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz: Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Piles, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fits, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Ser-fall, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, &c.

Dr. Vandersalico has met with great success by his peculiar treatment of disease, where other very eminent physicians have failed to produce a cure. To attest his confidence in his own skill and merit, he will undertake the cure of all patients without charge, excepting the cost of the medicine, requiring no fee until after the restoration to health.

Removal of a painful character he guarantees to remove radically in a few days without offensive or deleterious medicine. He warrants to all, no matter how severe or long standing the disease, an effectual cure, or he requires no fee. Females suffering with irregularities, nervousness, debility, &c., can be permanently relieved by Dr. V.

Invalids in any section of the country, by addressing a letter to him, post paid, and enclosing a fee, can have advice and medicines promptly sent them.

Residence on Preston street, between Green and Walnut. Private office on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson. Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 6 P. M.

Individuals can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, and strict attendance by Dr. Those coming from a distance who are afflicted would do well to place themselves under his control as that will the more certainly secure his success.

April 25, 11.

LEBANON MARBLE WORKS!

H. POOL & CO. having permanently located in Lebanon, Ky., take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have just imported a large stock of American and Italian Marble, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Tomb Stones, Monuments, Counters To, &c. &c. in the very best style of art; at shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. As we employ none but the best workmen, we warrant all our work to give satisfaction. We solicit a continuance of the public patronage heretofore so liberal bestowed. May 26 f.

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AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act to Charter the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, approved March 20, 1853.

WHEREAS, It is represented to the present General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the County of Marion has subscribed to the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company for the purpose of aiding in the building of a Branch Road from the main stem of said Railroad to Lebanon the sum of \$200,000, and in order to raise the means to pay the same, has issued said Company two hundred bonds, one thousand dollars each, the principle payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually, and in order to pay the interest on said bonds from their date up to the 1st day of April, 1856, has levied a tax on the real, mixed, and personal estate subject to taxation in said County. Now, in order to afford to the citizens and tax-payers of said County an opportunity to liquidate and discharge said debt, principle and interest, at any time short of twenty years—

§1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That at any time after the passage of this act, each and every tax-payer may, by and with the consent of the President and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, liquidate and discharge such part of said debt, principle and interest as will be equal to such tax-payers' proportional part thereof, estimating the whole taxable property of said County for the year in which the payment is made as being subject to the burden of the whole debt and interest; and such tax-payers' taxable property for that year as being the amount whereby the proportional part may be ascertained.

§2. Be it further enacted, That if any such tax-payer so discharging their proportional part of said debt and interest shall afterwards acquire other property not exempted by payment as aforesaid, such property so after acquired shall be subject to taxation ratably with all other property in the county, unless discharged thereupon by payment in the manner aforesaid.

§3. Be it further enacted, That the sum which any tax-payer shall pay in discharge of their proportional part of said debt and interest, shall be owned and held by such tax-payer as stock in said Railroad Company, and as such entitled to draw dividends as other stockholders.

§4. Be it further enacted, That in order to facilitate the object intended by this act, it shall be the duty of the Judge of the Marion County Court, by an order of Record of said Court, to appoint some suitable person in said County a Commissioner, who shall in said Court execute bond with good security in the penalty of \$20,000 conditioned faithfully to discharge his duties under this act.

§5. Be it further enacted, That the payments by tax-payers of their proportional part of said debt and interest shall be made by their purchasing from said Railroad Company or others holding the bonds of Marion County issued for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said Road, and by presenting to the Commissioners so appointed by the Marion County Court, such bond or bonds together with a copy of their list of taxable property for that year duly certified by the clerk of the Marion County Court, and such Commissioner shall thereupon in the manner by this act before directed, ascertain such tax-payers' proportional part of the entire debt and interest as aforesaid and give to such tax-payer a receipt specifying particularly the property so exempted in such tax-payers' list, and that such tax-payer and the property named in said receipt is discharged from all future liability to be taxed for the payment of said Railroad debt and interest, and thereupon such tax-payers shall surrender to said Commissioners the bond or bonds of said County to the amount, dollar for dollar, of such tax-payers' proportional part of said debt and interest.

§6. Be it further enacted, That whenever such Commissioner shall have taken from tax-payers the bonds of said County to the number of ten bonds, he shall present the same together with a record of the names of the persons from whom he received them, together with the certified lists of their property to the Judge of the Marion County Court, in open court; and said Judge shall inspect the same, and if found correct in calculation he shall order a record to be made on the order book of said Court of the names of the persons so being discharged from further payment, specifying the year in which the estimate was made, and also cause a record to be made of the property so paid upon and exempted, and also of the numbers of the bonds so purchased by said Commissioner; and thereupon said Judge shall, in the presence of the Clerk of said Court and the County Attorney, destroy said bonds by burning them.

§7. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner shall receive for his services to be paid by the tax-payers, 50 cents for each receipt he shall give to such tax-payers.

§8. Be it further enacted, That the assent of said Railroad Company to the carrying out of this act shall be manifested by an order made by the President and Directors of said Company on their records to that effect, and a copy of such order presented to the Marion County Court; and thereupon the Judge of said Court shall appoint the Commissioner as by this act directed.

§9. Be it further enacted, That no discharge shall be given to any tax-payer until such tax-payer shall produce to the Commissioner the sheriff's receipt or other satisfactory evidence that the Railroad tax has been paid for all the previous years.

§10. Be it further enacted, That if any tax-payer shall produce to such Commissioner a County bond or bonds calling for a larger amount than such tax-payer's proportional part of the County debt, the Commissioner may give such tax-payer a discharge for the amount of such tax-payer's proportional part of the County debt, and credit the same in his own hand-write on the back of said bond, keeping a record of the number of the bond and amount and time of credit, and re-deliver said bond so credited to such bond holder who shall thereafter only be entitled to the balance of said bond, and to draw interest on said balance due thereon, which record shall in like manner be returned to the County Court, and when the whole bond is discharged, the Commissioner shall take it in and return it to the County Court as aforesaid.

§11. Be it further enacted, That when the Clerk of the Marion County Court delivers to the Sheriff the Commissioner's books of tax for each year, he shall also deliver to the Sheriff an alphabetical list of names of such persons as have obtained their discharge from the Railroad tax, which shall be evidence to the Sheriff of who are exempt from said Railroad tax.

§12. Be it further enacted, That the County Court of Marion County shall, at the June term of said court in each year, levy on the property of said County taxable for State Revenue purpose not exempted from Railroad tax, a sum sufficient to raise the amount of fifty thousand dollars; and the same shall be collected and paid over to the Treasurer of the sinking fund in the same way as is now directed by law in regard to the monies levied and collected off the property owners of said County to pay the interest on her county bonds.

§13. Be it further enacted, That said County Court shall appoint the Sheriff of said County the collector; but such collector shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as such, execute bond in said Court to the Commonwealth of Kentucky for the benefit of Marion County, a penalty of \$75,000 with good security, conditioned to discharge his duties as collector, such as may be prescribed by this act.

§14. Said Collector shall have the same power and authority to levy and distrain in order to collect the amount due from each individual, as the collector of the monies to pay the interest on the Marion County bonds now has by existing laws.

§15. Before such levy as is in this act authorized shall be made, the County Court of said County shall, by an order of record, direct the vote of said County to be taken for and against the proposition to levy said sum on said County. If a majority of all the votes cast be in favor of such levy, then said County Court shall lay the same; otherwise no such levy shall be made.

§16. Before such vote shall be ordered to be taken, there shall be filed in said County Court a petition praying the same, signed by at least twenty tax-payers of said County; but such election shall not take place for fifty days after such order shall have been made; and it shall be the duty of said County to cause the Sheriff of said County to set up a copy of said order directing such vote to be taken at each of the places of voting in said County, for at least forty days before the day designated for taking the vote.

§17. The same persons appointed to hold the election and take the vote of the electors of said County for County or State officers, shall hold said election; and any vacancy or non-attendance of any of the officers so appointed, shall be filled in the same way that they are now to be filled in case of other elections.

§18. The collector shall, as fast as he collects said levy, pay the same over to the Treasurer of the sinking fund appointed by said County in pursuance to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, incorporating the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and the several acts of Assembly passed in amendment thereof, and shall have the whole of such levy collected and paid over on or before the 25th day of December of each year in which such levy is laid.

§19. For failing to collect or pay over the amount so levied, such collector and his sureties shall be liable, by motion in the Marion Circuit Court upon ten days notice for and on behalf of Marion County, to a judgment for the amount he may have so failed to collect, or which he shall have collected but shall have failed to pay over, and also ten per cent damages thereon; and this remedy shall be in addition to the ordinary suit by petition and summons on said bond, which is hereby given to said County.

§20. It shall be the duty of the said Treasurer of the sinking fund, upon the receipt of monies from the collector, to purchase the bonds of the said County issued for Railroad purposes upon the best terms that may be offered, and shall, at the first term of said County Court after any purchase shall be made, report the same to said Court; the numbers and other distinctive marks upon any such bond shall be noted on record as matter of identification, and shall be destroyed in the manner pointed out in the sixth section of this act. The Court shall also cause a book to be kept in the clerk's office of his Court, in which he shall see that full entries of all essential marks of identification of each bond paid off and taken in shall be made previous to its destruction.

§21. The levies herein authorized to be made shall be levied so long and no longer than shall be necessary to pay and discharge the principle and interest of the bonds of said County issued for Railroad purposes, and such contingencies and necessary expenses as may be incurred in levying, collecting and paying the same.

§22. Be it further enacted, That if upon submitting the vote to the people of said County, it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast, are not in favor of making the levy, then the question shall not again be submitted during the same year, but may again be ordered and taken in the manner and upon the conditions prescribed in this act in any subsequent year.

§23. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from its passage.

A man in Paxton is so upright in his dealings, that he won't sit down to eat his meals.

PROSPECTUS OF THE POST

Believing as we do, that the perpetuity, welfare, and prosperity of our beloved country have been jeopardized by the fanatics of the North; we, the undersigned have come to the conclusion that our voice as a public journalist should be put forward in defense of those things hitherto held sacred by every one who breathed the free air of America; be they Catholic or Protestant; native-born or foreign-born. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man, who, either is accidentally born within her limits, or swears eternally allegiance to her laws; protection, suffrage, and the right, (particularly,) to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Therefore, conceiving as we do, that the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, is the only one that advocates "Equal Rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none," we shall, in public, as we have heretofore in private, advocate and support the tenets of the Democratic Party. We have had it too often thrown in our teeth, when we wished to show up folly in its true color, that we were "neutral," and consequently had no right to say aught in regard to any political subject, either privately or publicly. We have got tired of this, and although the bustle and commotion of politics suits not our inclination; yet, under the exigencies of the case, we think it our imperative duty to publish a strictly

DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

Those who take our paper hereafter, shall never have the pleasure of saying to us that we have transcended the bounds of "neutrality," for we intend to have the privilege of saying what we please, and, bearing as we do, the burden of TRUTH, we fear not the arrows of error. In thus throwing broadcast, the glorious old banner of Democracy, which we have been forced to do by inadvertent circumstances, which we will explain hereafter, we have only acted in self-defense; but of that, more anon.

Hereafter, our pen, humble and feeble though it be, will be dedicated to the Democratic principles, whilst at the same time, we will not forget to place before our readers each week, matter for their amusement, edification and instruction.

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W. W. JACK.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

LEBANON, KY., December 1st, 1855.

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